

YEAR 2002 CSO POLITICAL ADVOCACY INDICATOR DATA

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADF	America's Development Foundation
CSO	Civil Society Organization
GOH	Government of Haiti
IFES	International Foundation for Electoral Systems
IR	Intermediate Result
JDG	Justice and Democratic Governance Program
MSI	Management Systems International
NDI	National Democratic Institute
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
SO	Strategic Objective
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

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SUMMARY

Fiscal Year 2002 represents the fourth year during which the organizational capacity of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to advocate for policy change is being measured. This data is used to measure the IR 5.1 - *Targeted Haitian CSOs Progress in Developing their Capacity to Advocate for Policy Change*. The indicator employed to measure achievement of Intermediate Result (IR) 5.1 is the advocacy capacity index. It is based on eight characteristics of effective advocacy and is operationalized through the application of a survey instrument.

This year, under Task Order No. 811 of Contract No. OUT-AEP-I-811-99-00041-00, ARD Inc. was engaged to undertake the data collection process. During the month of October, ARD's technical assistance team visited five communes (Miragoâne, Petit Goâve, Jacmel, Cayes/Cavaillon, and Port-au-Prince) and interviewed CSO members and leaders of 87 organizations that either received support in the past or are currently receiving support under USAID-funded programs implemented by MSI, NDI, ADF, or IFES. This report provides the results and findings of the data collection process, focusing on the differences in capacity by commune, zone (rural vs. urban) and by supporting organization.

The year's results, compared to 2001, indicate a slight increase in the overall organizational capacity to advocate for policy change. The change since 1999 however has been nominal, with a 2.5 point increase. As insignificant as this change may appear at first glance, it is nevertheless very close to the desired target levels established by USAID/Haiti during the first year of data collection.

In examining the index's eight characteristics of effective advocacy individually the most significant gains over 2001 were in the promotion coalitions and network building, CSOs taking actions to influence policymaking, and CSOs undertaking follow-up actions after a policy decision is made. On the other hand, a significant drop since 2001 was noted in the degree of participatory environments within CSOs.

The results of the index ratings by commune present important variations. While the capacity index rating for Miragoâne is significantly lower than the average for all communes, the results for Port-au-Prince are much higher. Most all of the organizations for which data was collected in Miragoâne received support from NDI. In Port-au-Prince, the organizations surveyed received support from either ADF or IFES.

Ratings by supporting organizations also show significant variations. CSOs supported by MSI and NDI are slightly lower than the average for all organizations and very close or identical for the ratings of organizations that received no support. On the other hand, advocacy capacity ratings for organizations supported by ADF and IFES were higher than the average.

Advocacy Index Ratings By Year			
1999	2000	2001	2002
Actual 36.7	Actual 33.9	Actual 37.2*	Actual 39.2*
Target 36.7	Target 38.5	Target 39.3	Target 40.3
* The actual scores for 2001 and 2002 represent the rating for 8 index components as opposed to the 7 components measured in 1999 and 2001. The adjusted actual ratings take into account the additional component in order to compare the Advocacy Index for the 4-year period.			

Advocacy Index Ratings By Commune	
Cayes/Cavaillon	39.27
Jacmel	39.51
Miragoâne	32.48
Petit-Goâve	38.34
Port-au-Prince	48.98
Average	39.27

Advocacy Index Ratings By Supporting Organization	
MSI	36.48
NDI	36.64
ADF	42.14
IFES	47.00
No Support	36.48
Total	39.27

Interpreting the results of the survey requires taking several factors into consideration. Of primary importance is the current status of the civil society sector in Haiti, particularly how the government relates to it. Second, are the organizations themselves in terms of their profiles. MSI and NDI worked with CSOs while ADF focused on popular organizations. IFES is concentrating its efforts on NGO-like organizations. One

would expect that each type of organization differs in terms of organizational structure, operational practices and capacity, with popular organizations representing less formal and more loosely structured groups of people. IFES-supported groups are at the other end of the spectrum and MSI and ADF organizations can be characterized as fitting somewhere between the two.

Thirdly, one must take into account the duration of the programs. MSI first began to support CSOs in 1999 and continued through 2000. Both NDI and ADF began their programs in 2001 and IFES has only recently begun their program, for the moment devoting the majority of its attention to planning sessions with their groups.

Given these considerations it is possible to draw preliminary conclusions. These conclusions however are based solely on the results of the advocacy data survey, the review of *Le Nouvelliste* articles for the same period of time as the survey, and a cursory knowledge of Haitian civil society organizations. With this in mind it must be noted that survey results should be examined at length by an individual or individuals well versed in the evolution of civil society organizations in Haiti as well as having an in-depth understanding of the socio-political context in which the organizations function.

This report concludes that the survey process provides a valuable “tour d’horizon” of the capacity of CSOs in Haiti to advocate for policy change but that in order to gain a truer picture of the impact of specific CSO support programs, each should be examined individually.

We conclude that over the four-year period, USAID-funded CSO support programs, in the aggregate, came very close to meeting target advocacy index ratings. Upon examination of results by supporting organization it is also clear that ADF achieved superior results when compared to MSI and NDI. Nevertheless, one cannot ignore the fact that ADF works with popular organization and not with CSOs as MSI and NDI did. The possibility for achieving greater strides and subsequently stronger results with less formal organizations is ever present.

In regards to IFES, we conclude that although IFES exceeded target levels, these results reflect only the first year of operation and it cannot be ignored the IFES-supported groups are generally recognized as being more organizationally mature in comparison to the ADF, NDI and MSI groups.

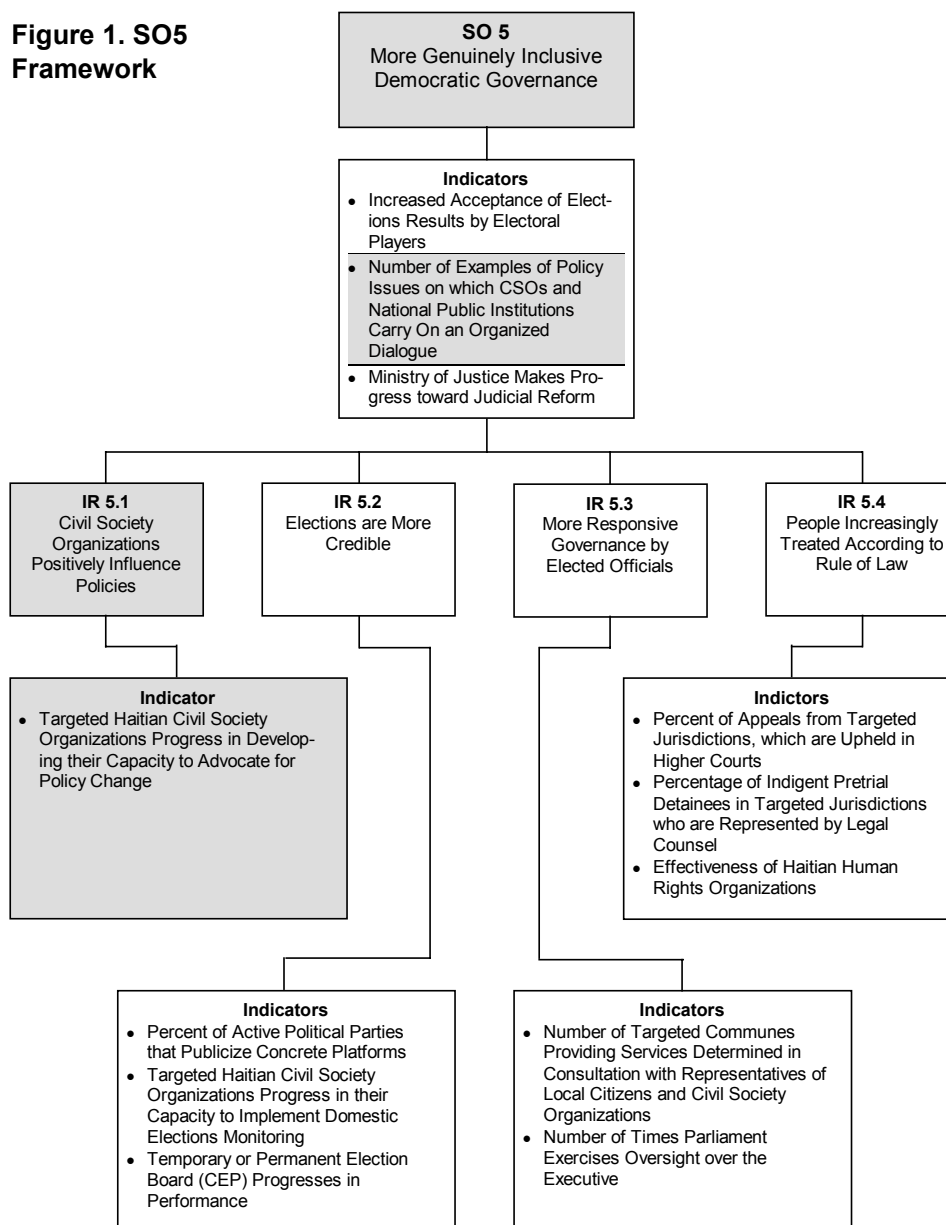
Finally, it must be concluded that target levels could have been surpassed if it were not for the general disregard for civil society organizations by the Government of Haiti (GOH). A detailed examination of the advocacy index components indicate that while organizations are improving in their capacity to take actions toward presenting policy issues, allocating resources for promoting their positions, and building partnerships with other organizations to fortify their stance, very little progress has been made in strengthening their capacity in the fundamental areas of defining the purpose of their existence and building more inclusive and participative organizations. The evolution of CSOs appears to be at a stalemate. The political environment along with a degrading economy are forcing CSOs to lose focus and turn their attentions elsewhere.

BACKGROUND

In 1999, USAID/Haiti formulated a strategy to enhance democracy in Haiti entitled “more genuinely inclusive democratic governance”. The strategy is known internally as SO 5 and encompasses four IRs:

1. Civil society organizations positively influence policies,
2. Elections are more credible,
3. More responsive governance by elected officials, and
4. People increasingly treated according to the rule of laws.

Figure 1. SO5 Framework



As part of the plan for monitoring SO5 program performance, USAID developed three indicators under the SO and nine for the IRs as presented in Figure 1. These indicators permit

an accurate assessment of USAID's impact under the SO, as well as allowing for strategic management of the Mission's Justice and Democratic Governance (JDG) program.

Haiti's political context has required USAID to discontinue assistance directly to the GOH. This includes most of the democratic institutions originally targeted under the SO5 strategy. USAID shifted away from its previous efforts to strengthen public institutions such as the judiciary, local government, Parliament and the national elections commission to a new program focused on civil society, the media, human rights, and political party development. As such, USAID will continue to monitor performance against only two of the original performance monitoring indicators in the existing Results Framework: the number of examples of policy issues on which CSOs and national public institutions carry on an organized dialogue; and, targeted Haitian CSOs progress in developing their capacity to advocate for policy change. Should USAID re-engage with the GOH as a full partner in democratic development, monitoring of the remaining indicators in the Results Framework could resume.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

This report responds to USAID/Haiti's requirement for data collection and analysis of the indicator: *Targeted Haitian Civil Society Organizations Progress in Developing their Capacity to Advocate for Policy Change*.¹ This indicator, measured through the application of a CSO Advocacy Index, provides evidence of the extent to which USAID-funded programs impact CSOs in their ability to advocate for policy change. In accordance with the terms of Task Order No. 811, the report presents 2002 performance data associated with the indicator.

Baseline and performance data for this indicator were collected in 1999, 2000 and 2001. Approximately 30 CSOs were selected as the baseline sample in 1999, 60 for the first year of performance data in 2000, and an additional 25 CSOs were selected for performance monitoring in 2001.

The results of the 2001 data collection exercise detailed a number of adjustments in order to ensure measurement of performance as accurately as possible. One of the adjustments took into account the fact that not all the CSOs surveyed for the baseline data continued to receive support under the JDG program. Another consideration was the reduction in the total number of CSOs trained.

Under the 2002 data collection exercise, USAID/Haiti has requested:

- An approach for determining sample size and composition that will permit the most accurate measurement possible. The approach is to cite the factors against which the methodology must mitigate. Attention is to be given to including ADF-supported CSOs in this year's survey.
- An evaluation of the data collection methodology used in 2001 accompanied by a brief, critical assessment of the methodology and recommendations for its improvement where appropriate
- A report on the collection of 2002 performance data with specifications of the measurement instruments and data collection methodology used. The report is to include an analysis of 2002 results, as well as an analysis of any trends evident through comparison with baseline and previous years of performance data.

¹ Data for the indicator regarding the number of examples of policy issues on which CSOs and national public institutions carry on an organized dialogue is presented in a separate document entitled *Year 2002 Report on Organized Policy Issues Dialogue Between Haitian Civil Society Organizations and National Public Institutions*.

METHODOLOGY

Review of 2001 Methodology

In 1999 a standardized methodology for collecting and analyzing data related to this indicator was developed by MSI. The foundation on which the methodology was built included an advocacy index, an instrument designed to answer the question of the degree of impact of USAID interventions on increasing the advocacy capacity of CSOs in Haiti. More precisely, the index was constructed in order to examine advocacy capacity as it pertains to policy change by examining a CSO's ability to: articulate its objectives, collect information, formulate policy positions, obtain and allocate resources, publicize, network; and, lobby and monitor policy positions and government actions. Operationalizing the measurement of these factors was achieved through a survey instrument composed of questions corresponding to each factor. Two researchers applied the survey instrument in September and October of the same year to approximately 30 semi-randomly selected CSOs. A portion of this number included CSOs which took part in MSI's strengthening program, with the remaining CSOs having received no assistance whatsoever from MSI. The collection of data in 1999 served as a baseline although ideally it would have included only organizations that had yet to receive support from MSI.

The following year, 2000, the same methodology was employed but the sample size increased to 63 CSOs, including 29 from the previous year's cohort and 34 from 2000. The survey included MSI-assisted and non-assisted CSO.

In 2001, adjustments to the earlier methodology were introduced. Firstly, the sample size was increased to take into account the NDI program inaugurated in 2001, as well CSOs that were covered by MSI. As a result 38 NDI-trained, 36 MSI-trained, and 17 non-assisted CSO were included in the survey, for a total of 91 CSOs. Although ADF instituted a program during the same year, its CSOs were not included in the survey based of the significant difference in approach and in the type of organizations with which it worked.

Secondly, slight modifications were made to the survey to enhance its sensitivity and introduce the possibility of applying a larger degree of qualitative analysis.

Thirdly, whereas in 1999 and 2000, a regression analysis was applied to the results of the surveys, in 2001 this analysis was dropped in favor of a blend of contextually-based quantitative and qualitative analyses.

Fourthly, among the adjustments to the survey, was a change in the interview process. In prior years only CSO leadership was interviewed. To increase accuracy in survey results, it was argued that a broader CSO representation should be included. In 2001 the survey involved interviews of both CSO members and leaders. Additionally, instead of convoking and surveying groups of CSO representatives to a central location, the revised approach involved sending researchers to the CSO localities, with interviews conducted using focus group techniques.

Lastly, the structure of the advocacy index was amended. An eighth component was introduced in order to allow for measurement of open representation and equitable participation in CSOs.

A review of the 2001 methodology for the purpose of suggesting adjustments was conducted by 2002 data collection team assisted by USAID/JDG representatives. The principal considerations of the review included: that MSI interventions have come to an end; that NDI continued its training program throughout 2001, graduating 200 CSOs and introducing a new group of 120 CSOs into its program; that ADF continued to work with a reported 100 popular organizations in 2001 and although ADF-assisted CSOs were not surveyed in prior years, reconsideration for

inclusion in the 2002 survey is appropriate; and, that USAID/Haiti's intent on measuring the change in the capacity over time of CSO's to advocate for policy change in Haiti has not wavered. Given these consideration there are a number of questions regarding this year's survey for which answers were required. They include:

1. Do the modifications made to the survey methodology in 2001 meet the needs of the 2002 survey and if not what changes should be made?

Response: It is of critical importance not to lose sight of substantive rationale behind the formulation of USAID Intermediate Result 5.1 of Strategic Objective 5. The intent of the intermediate result is to strive for an increase in the capacity of Haitian CSOs to advocate for policy change. This is to be accomplished through a series of targeted interventions. If change in capacity is to be measured over time, consistency in how it is measured is critical, for substantial modifications in the way change is measured will most assuredly influence the true picture.

Modifications made to the survey instrument in 2001 as well as the approach used in its application were minimal. In fact, the modifications were limited to increasing the sensitivity of several survey questions, an example of which dealt with the registration and recognition of CSOs as legal entities.

Because the nature of the adjustments to the survey is minimal, consistency since its initial use in 1999 remains intact and therefore it is recommended for use in the 2002 survey.

The application of the 2001 survey departed from prior years in that in 1999 and 2000, only CSO leaders were interviewed. In 2001, members of CSOs were also part of the interview process. Since true representation or participation is recognized as an important and essential characteristic of any effective organization and even though this modification may slightly influence the outcome of each survey, it is recommended that this change be maintained in the 2002 survey and any subsequent measurement of change in capacity.

2. What is the appropriate number of CSOs to include in the survey?

Response: In addressing the appropriate number of CSOs to include in the survey the element of consistency over time cannot be ignored, for the principal reason that noticeable change in capacity is not always immediate and noticeable from one year to the next. This would hold true particularly with rural based CSOs, be they in Haiti or in any other country. Quite often change, above all in the area of capacity to advocate, is years in the making.

Because the fundamental intent of the survey is to look for change in those CSOs that have been supported by USAID-funded programs, there exists a strong case to examine the same organizations that were the subject of the surveys in prior years, be they CSOs that were assisted by MSI or NDI. Therefore, it is recommended that the CSOs subject to the 2001 survey be maintained.

The response to this question would not be complete however without taking into consideration that USAID has enlarged its support to CSOs to include smaller community-based "popular organizations". The support to these organizations is intended, as with MSI and NDI assisted CSOs, to develop their capacity to advocate for policy change. To date however, data concerning the advocacy

capacity of these “popular organizations” has not been collected and if it is to occur the 2002 survey is an appropriate time to commence using the same survey instrument.

The resulting recommendation, in response to the question of the appropriate number to include in the 2002 survey, is that the all CSOs surveyed in 2001 be maintained to the extent possible and that consideration be given to including ADF-assisted “popular organizations”. It must be understood however that ADF has worked with organizations in some geographic areas other than the MSI and NDI covered zones and given that the 2002 survey is constrained by both time and resources, those ADF-assisted organizations to be included in the 2002 survey should be conducted in areas covered in the 2001 exercise or within reasonable proximity. In practice this means refocusing the geographic coverage of survey from both the north and southwest regions to the southwest uniquely becomes important. The 2002 survey would include ADF-assisted “popular organizations” in the areas of Jacmel, Cayes/Cavaillon and Port-au-Prince.

At the request of the JDG representatives, consideration was given to including a number of organizations currently receiving support from IFES. Although it was understood that to date, the focus of support has been on conducting planning session with the organizations and that no concrete capacity building activities have yet to be implemented, this survey represented an ideal moment to capture a small set of baseline data on these organizations. It is of note that organizations in the IFES program are of profile unlike the organizations in supported by MSI, NDI and ADF. It is generally recognized the IFES-supported groups are urban based and therefore tend to focus on urban and/or national issues and that organizationally they are more mature in comparison to other CSOs. With this in mind it is expected that their advocacy index ratings, particularly because of their level of maturity, will be higher.

Given the above criteria, the survey team proceeded to develop the data collection matrix presented in Table 1.

Table 1. CSO Survey – 2002 Proposed Breakout of Interview by Zone and Type of Support						
	MSI	NDI	ADF	IFES	No Support	Total
Miragoâne	0	10	0	0	2	12
Petit Goâve	6	8	0	0	2	16
Jacmel	6	8	8	0	2	24
Cayes/Cavaillon	0	0	15	0	2	17
Port-au-Prince	0	0	6	8	2	16
Totals	12	26	29	8	10	85

3. How should the analysis of 2002 results be carried out?

Response: The 2001 survey departed from those conducted in 1999 and 2000 in that it introduced an expanded qualitative contextual analysis. Given that USAID

intends to conduct an analysis of this sort, independent of the 2002 survey, it is appropriate to limit the analysis of data to the terms of reference of 1999 and 2000. This implies that the 2002 survey would result in an analysis of raw data by each of the 8 characteristics of the advocacy index as well as the aggregate index rating.

Survey Instrument

Before undertaking the survey exercise the team reviewed the survey instrument at length. The decision was taken that given the importance of respecting the integrity of the instrument from one year to the next, no changes in terms of contents would be made. Nevertheless it was decided that in order to enhance the interview and rating process several formatting changes were necessary. These formatting changes are reflected in the Créole/English version of the instrument in Annex D.

Application of Scoring

The Advocacy Index employed in the 1999 and 2000 data collection exercises was based on 7 components with a total possible score of 84 points. In 2001 however an additional component was introduced to account for measuring the level of participation occurring within the CSOs. The additional 8th component raised the total possible score from 84 to 96 points. In order to correctly compare aggregate index ratings from earlier years to those for 2001 and 2002, a coefficient was applied to the scores for these years. Data presented in results synthesis Tables 3, 4 and 5 and in the detailed results tables in Annex A., reflect this adjustment.

2001 Survey Implementation Schedule

The survey team developed the following implementation schedule.

Date	Activity
Oct 2-4	Meetings with field research team to discuss 2001 field work, methodology and schedule for 2002 evaluation and logistical arrangements
Oct 8	Field research begins – team departs for Jacmel
Oct 8-12	Field team in Jacmel
Oct 14-16	Field team in Petit-Goâve
Oct 10-14	Field team in Jacmel
Oct 17-19	Field team in Miragoâne
Oct 20-23	Field team in Cayes/Cavaillon
Oct 24-28	Field team in Port-au-Prince

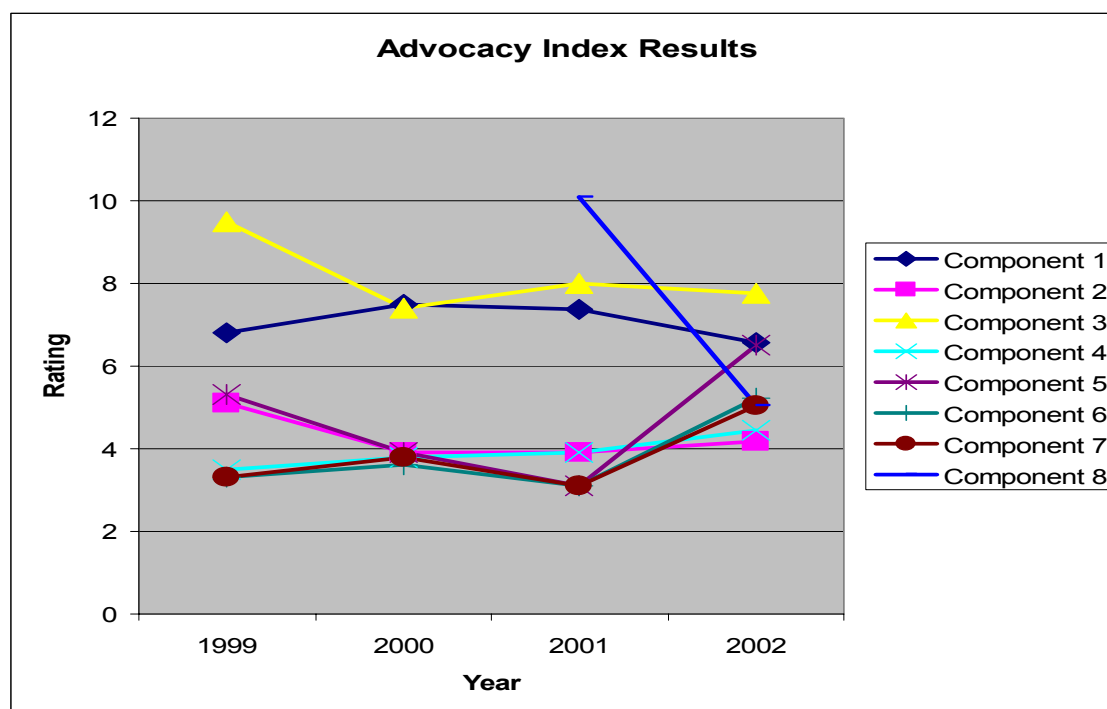
REVIEW OF QUANTITATIVE DATA

Advocacy Index Results

In keeping with data collection planning, the survey team was able to slightly exceed the total number of CSOs for which data was gathered. Table 2 represents the final count of organizations interviewed. While the ideal would have been to collect information for 8 IFES supported organizations, the team was able to collect data for only 6. Some of the organizations contacted were reluctant to undergo the interview process based on the fact that to date, the support provided by IFES is limited to planning sessions and no concrete advocacy building activities had occurred. These organizations were uncomfortable with the notion of being rated in terms of their capacity to advocate for this reason.

Table 2. CSO Survey – 2002 Planned/Actual Interviews by Zone and Type of Support						
	MSI	NDI	ADF	IFES	No Support	Total
Miragoâne	0/0	10/11	0/0	0/0	2/3	12/14
Petit Goâve	6/6	8/8	0/0	0/0	2/2	16/16
Jacmel	6/6	8/9	8/7	0/0	2/2	24/24
Cayes/Cavaillon	0/0	0/0	15/16	0/0	2/3	17/19
Port-au-Prince	0/0	0/0	6/8	8/6	2/0	16/14
Totals	12/12	26/28	29/31	8/6	10/10	85/87

The results of the 2002 advocacy capacity data collection survey for each of the eight index components are presented graphically below and numerically in Table 3.



In examining the individual results of the eight components of effective advocacy the most significant increases over 2001 were in: Component 5 - CSOs promote coalitions and undertake

network building; Component 6 – CSOs take action to change policy; and, Component 7 - CSOs undertake follow-up actions. An average gain of 2.7 points was achieved for these three components. On the other hand, a drop of five points since 2001, resulted in Component 8 - CSOs members are represented by its leadership. 2001 represents the first year during which data on this component was collected and therefore is it impossible to provide a more accurate representation of change over the 4-year period.

The results of the exercise indicate a slight increase in the overall organizational capacity to advocate for policy change in comparison to 2001. Since 1999 however, the index rating change has been minimal, with a 2.5-point increase based on a maximum possible rating of 84 points. Over the four-year period, the Mission sought an increase of 3.6 advocacy capacity index points.

Table 3. Civil Society Organization Advocacy Index Total	1999 Mean	2000 Mean	2001 Mean	2002 Mean
1. CSOs clearly articulate their objectives	6.8	7.5	7.4	6.6
2. CSOs collect information and input about issues that concern them	5.1	3.9	3.9	4.2
3. CSOs formulate a policy position on the issue in a consultative fashion	9.5	7.4	8.0	7.8
4. CSOs obtain and/or allocate resources for advocacy of premier issue	3.5	3.8	3.9	4.6
5. CSOs promote coalitions and undertake network building, to achieve cooperative efforts in support of premier issue	5.3	3.9	3.1	6.5
6. CSOs take actions to influence policy making or other aspects of the issue	3.3	3.6	3.1	5.2
7. CSOs undertake follow-up actions, after a policy decision is made, to foster implementation and/or to maintain public interest	3.3	3.8	3.1	5.6
8. CSOs members are represented by its leadership			10.1	5.1
CAI: Target Haitian Civil Society Organization progress in developing their capacity to advocated for policy change	Actual 36.7 Target 36.7	Actual 33.9 Target 38.5	Actual 42.6* Adjusted Actual 37.2* Target 39.3	Actual 44.8* Adjusted Actual 39.2* Target 40.3
* The actual scores for 2001 and 2002 represent the rating for 8 index components as opposed to the 7 components measured in 1999 and 2001. The adjusted actual ratings take into account the additional component in order to compare the Advocacy Index for the 4-year period. The adjusted actual score was derived by using a coefficient of 0.875.				

Comparison of Results by Commune

Table 4. Comparison of Results by Program Support									
Index Components									
Mean									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	AI
	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Total
Cayes/ Cavaillon	6.7	2.5	8.1	4.8	6.6	5.4		4.2	39.27
Jacmel	6.2	4.5	8.0	4.4	6.3	4.0	1.0	6.1	39.51
Miragoâne	5.1	3.2	7.3	4.6	5.7	5.2	3.0	4.8	32.48
Petit- Goâve	7.3	5.0	7.6	3.9	6.3	4.0	1.0	4.8	38.34
Port-au- Prince	7.6	5.9	7.6	4.6	7.3	7.2	6.8	4.9	48.98
Total	6.6	4.2	7.8	4.5	6.5	5.2	4.6	5.1	39.27

Comparison of Results by Program Support

Table 5. Comparison of Results by Program Support									
Index Components									
Mean									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	AI
	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Total
MSI	7.3	4.8	6.0	4.8	6.5	4.4		4.8	36.48
NDI	5.6	4.2	8.1	4.1	6.2	4.1	3.3	5.3	36.64
ADF	6.5	4.0	8.4	4.7	6.8	6.1	4.2	5.0	42.14
IFES	8.7	5.7	7.3	3.5	6.6	6.3	7.2	5.0	47.00
No Support	7.2	3.3	7.3	4.8	6.4	5.8	3.0	4.8	36.48
Total	6.6	4.2	7.8	4.5	6.5	5.2	4.6	5.1	39.27

Comparison of Results by Zone (Rural vs. Urban)

Table 6. Comparison of Results by Zone (Rural vs. Urban)									
Index Components									
Mean									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	AI
	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Total
Rural	6.1	3.9	7.9	4.7	6.3	4.8	2.8	5.2	37.38
Urban	7.4	4.7	7.4	4.1	6.9	5.9	5.4	4.8	42.69
Total	6.6	4.2	7.8	4.5	6.5	5.2	4.6	5.1	39.27

Issues of Primary Importance to CSOs

Table 7. Issues of Primary Importance to CSOs (In Descending Order)						
Communes						
Issues of Primary Importance	Cayes/ Cavallion	Jacmel	Miragoâne	Petit- Goâve	Port-au Prince	Total
Education/ Schooling	6	7	3	5	3	24
Commerce Retail	1	2	5	2		10
Potable Water	4	1	2	3		10
Human Rights		1			8	9
Transportation	3	1	3	1		8
Cooperative Credit	2		1	3		6
Women's Rights		2	2		2	6
Animal Husbandry	5					5
Environment		2	1	1		4
Farming & Irrigation	3			1		4
Public Health		2	1		1	4
Ag. Commerce/Export		3				3
Civic Education		1			2	3
Ag. Commerce/Local		2				2
Cultural Activities		2				2
Family Health	1	1				2
Nutrition	1			1		2
Sports	1	1				2
AIDS	1					1
Artisan				1		1
Cooperative Work		1				1
Employment			1			1
Marketing		1				1
Other		1				1
Politics					1	1
Sanitation		1				1

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Undertaking an objectively valid analysis over time is a difficult undertaking given that during the first two years of data collection only MSI-supported organizations were surveyed while in subsequent years NDI, ADF and IFES were also included. The difficulty of analysis is compounded even further by the fact that each supporting organization undertook support programs of various scopes and dimensions and the target organizations were not always of the same type or profile. Nevertheless it is possible to advance some general observations regarding a comparison of 2002 to 2001 results as well as the results over the 4-year period.

The most striking change noticeable in 2002 was the increase in ratings for Index Components 5-7. Component 5 measures activity among coalitions and networks of organizations. Components 6 and 7 examine concrete steps being taken by CSOs to change policy and follow-up after policy changes have been made. That progress was achieved in these areas while the majority of the remaining components reflect that little or no positive change was brought about is perhaps an indication that there is a greater level of solidarity among CSOs, particularly as they face increased opposition on the part of the government. At the same time however this supposition must be viewed in conjunction with the rather flat changes in the other components, along with the significant decrease in achievements in promoting a participatory environment within CSOs. Components 1-4 look at the fundamentals of an organizations ability to advocate and Component 8 reveals the degree to which CSO members and leaders share an equal footing in determining the directions and actions of the organizations. The results would appear to indicate that while there is increased solidarity among CSOs they are at risk of losing sight of their goals and objectives and becoming increasingly autocratic in operation.

Examining the degree of change, or weakness thereof, since 1999 forces the question of the effectiveness of the advocacy support programs. Normally, one would hope to find that CSOs had been strengthened in the fundamentals of advocacy during the life of the support programs. This however has proven not to be the case. A possible explanation is that CSOs, despite having participated in support programs, have reacted to a deteriorating enabling environment and in doing so focus solely on issues of continued organizational existence through collective support for each other.

Despite the increasingly difficult political and economic environment under which CSOs have been operating over the past few years, the results of the survey indicate that the USAID-funded programs have positively influenced the CSOs and their capacity to advocate. The judicious target levels set by the Mission in 1999 were nearly achieved. While the capacity index target for 2002 was set at 40.3, the actual level was 39.2. One must bear in mind however that IFES-supported organizations scored on the average considerably higher than other organizations and this ratings raised the overall results for 2002. On the other hand, CSOs supported by both MSI and NDI rated lower than the average for all organizations, scoring in line with organizations that received no support at all. ADF-supported groups received ratings above the average.

In comparing the results of supporting organizations the argument can be advanced that the effects of MSI and NDI programs were negligible and subsequently their organizations saw little or no increase in their capacity to advocate. Justification for this argument is provided by examining the results of the data collection exercises for the past four years. From 1999 and 2000, years during which only MSI program related data was collected index ratings dropped. Further, the 2002 results reveal that MSI-supported organizations rated lower in advocacy capacity than they did in 1999. Similarly, NDI-supported organizations appear to have been rated only slightly higher than those supported by MSI.

While 2002 was the first year for which data was collected on ADF-supported organizations, it should be noted for future comparisons that these “popular organizations” rated above the average for all organizations. It is premature to attempt to identify an explanation for this above average scoring.

The most remarkable differences in ratings are by commune and rural vs. urban organizations. Of the 5 communes surveyed Miragoâne was well below the average for all organizations while Port-au-Prince was significantly above average. The results for Miragoâne are understandable in that the majority of organizations rated were those supported by NDI and on the whole NDI-supported groups rated lower. And it is not surprising that Port-au-Prince based groups were rated substantially higher as they comprised only organizations supported by either ADF or IFES. The resulting interpretation of commune-related data is that results are more dependent on the influence of the supporting organizations rather than the geographic location.

Of the 87 organizations rated in 2002, 56 are rural-based and 31 are urban based. As expected the urban-based organizations in general rated higher than the rural organizations in terms of capacity to advocate. However, upon examining the index components, the rural groups scored significantly higher on the components dealing with consultation and participation. A possible explanation is that members and leaders of rural organizations have a more grassroots and inclusive approach to decision-making.

As in 2001, CSOs were surveyed in 2002 in order to identify the issues they feel are of primary importance. In general the results of the survey indicate that education/schooling, retail commerce, access to potable water, human rights and transportation are the 5 leading concerns.

ANNEX A: DETAILED SURVEY RESULTS

Table 8. Civil Society Organization (CSO) Advocacy Index Total	1999 Max/Mean/Std	2000 Max/Mean/Std	2001 Max/Mean/Std	2002 Max/Mean/Std
1. CSOs clearly articulate their objectives	12 6.8 2.6	12 7.5 3.3	12 7.4 2.3	12 6.6 1.6
2. CSOs collect information and input about issues that concern them	12 5.1 2.4	12 3.9 1.6	12 3.9 1.6	12 4.2 2.3
3. CSOs formulate a policy position on the issue in a consultative fashion	12 9.5 2.4	12 7.4 1.9	12 8.0 2.1	12 7.8 2.6
4. CSOs obtain and/or allocate resources for advocacy of premier issue	12 3.5 1.5	12 3.8 1.5	12 3.9 1.2	12 4.6 2.1
5. CSOs promote coalitions and undertake network building, to achieve cooperative efforts in support of premier issue	12 5.3 2.6	12 3.9 2.1	12 3.1 0.6	12 6.5 1.7
6. CSOs take actions to influence policy making or other aspects of the issue	12 3.3 2.6	12 3.6 2.5	12 3.1 3.7	12 5.2 2.6
7. CSOs undertake follow-up actions, after a policy decision is made, to foster implementation and/or to maintain public interest	12 3.3 1.9	12 3.8 2.8	12 3.1 3.7	12 4.6 3.2
8. CSOs members are represented by its leadership			12 10.1 3.9	12 5.1 1.8
Target Haitian Civil Society Organization progress in developing their capacity to advocated for policy change	84 Actual 36.7 Target -	84 Actual 33.9 Target 38.5	96 Actual* 37.2 Target 39.3	96 Actual* 39.3 Target 40.3

Table 9. Comparison of Results by Program Support									
Index Components									
Mean									
	Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4	Component 5	Component 6	Component 7	Component 8	Advocacy Index
	Max/Mean/Std	Max/Mean/Std	Max/Mean/Std	Max/Mean/Std	Max/Mean/Std	Max/Mean/Std	Max/Mean/Std	Max/Mean/Std	Max/Mean/Std
MSI	11.0 7.3 2.0	8.0 4.8 2.1	10.0 6.0 3.2	8.0 4.8 1.8	8.0 6.5 1.4	7.5 4.4 2.8		8.0 4.8 1.5	49.8 36.5 12.6
NDI	11.0 5.6 2.1	8.0 4.2 2.1	12.0 8.1 2.7	8.0 4.1 2.5	12.0 6.2 2.1	7.5 4.1 2.0	3.3 6.0 2.6	9.0 5.3 1.8	48.0 36.6 9.4
ADF	10.0 6.5 1.6	9.0 4.0 2.6	8.4 12.0 1.9	9.0 4.7 1.8	9.6 6.8 1.1	10.5 6.1 2.6	10.0 4.2 3.1	9.0 5.0 2.0	58.5 42.1 8.1
IFES	12.0 8.7 3.0	8.0 5.7 2.6	11.0 7.3 2.7	7.0 3.5 2.2	11.2 6.8 3.2	9.0 6.3 3.1	10.0 7.2 3.6	2.0 5.0 1.6	63.2 47.0 14.2
No Support	10.0 7.2 1.5	6.0 3.3 1.9	12.0 7.3 3.1	7.0 4.8 2.3	8.0 6.4 1.1	9.0 5.8 2.9	3.0 3.0 -	7.0 4.8 1.9	50.0 36.5 13.3
Total	12.0 6.6 2.1	9.9 4.2 2.3	9.0 7.8 2.6	9.0 4.5 2.1	12.0 6.5 1.8	10.5 5.2 2.6	10.0 4.6 3.2	9.0 5.1 1.8	63.3 39.3 10.6

**Table 10. Comparison of Results by Zone
(Rural vs. Urban)**

**Index Components
Mean**

	Component 1			Component 2			Component 3			Component 4			Component 5			Component 6			Component 7			Component 8			Advocacy Index		
	Max/Mean/Std			Max/Mean/Std			Max/Mean/Std			Max/Mean/Std			Max/Mean/Std			Max/Mean/Std			Max/Mean/Std			Max/Mean/Std			Max/Mean/Std		
Rural	11.0	6.1	2.1	9.0	3.9	2.3	12.0	7.8	2.6	8.0	4.7	2.1	12.0	6.3	1.6	9.0	4.8	2.2	6.0	2.8	2.2	9.0	5.2	1.8	52.0	37.4	10.1
Urban	12.0	7.4	1.8	9.0	4.7	2.4	12.0	7.4	2.6	9.0	4.1	2.2	11.3	6.9	1.7	10.5	5.9	3.1	10.0	5.4	3.3	9.0	4.8	1.7	63.3	42.7	10.9
Total	12.0	6.6	2.1	9.0	4.2	2.3	12.0	7.8	2.6	9.0	4.6	2.1	12.0	6.5	1.7	10.5	5.2	2.6	10.0	4.6	3.2	9.0	5.1	1.8	63.3	39.3	10.6

ANNEX B: ADVOCACY INDEX – MEANS CALCULATION KEY

Table 11. Civil Society Organizational Advocacy Index – Means Calculation Key		
Index Components and Elements	Evaluation Survey Reference	Maximum Possible
1. CSOs clearly articulate their objectives		12
Organization has internal rules and regulations	(Q-12a – Q-12b)	1
Statutes are written	(Q-12c)	2
Statutes are legally recognized	(Q-13)	3
Yearly work plan is developed	(Q-16)	4
Primary issues for the organization have been identified	(Q-16a – Q-16d) 1 point for each positive response Maximum 4 points	2
2. CSOs collect information and input about issues that concern them		12
Group collects relevant information from sources including government agencies, local NGOs, International NGOs, private organizations, books, newspaper and other printed sources, internet/www, or other sources	(Q-17a – Q-17i) 1 point for each response except Q-17e for which a positive response = 0 points Maximum = 6 points	6
General information is shared with constituents via meetings or other methods	(Q-19a – Q-19l) 1 point for each response except 19e and 19g for which positive response = 0 Maximum point 6	6
3. CSOs formulate a policy position on the issue in a consultative fashion		12
Meetings held on a regular basis with constituency	(Q-24a – Q-24g) response= a or b, 1 point; response= c or d, 2 points; response= e, 3 points; response= f, 0 point; response= g, 2 points if less than 1 year or 4 points for greater than 1 year but less than 4 years (Q-27a – Q-24g) response= a or b, 4 points response= c, 2 points; response= d, 1 point; response= e, 0.5 point; response= f, 0 point.	4
Policy position is clearly and convincingly articulate	Question recoded see code book. HOW WAS IT RECODED	4
Primary issues arrived identified in consultative manner	(Q-18a – Q-18g) 1 point to each response except Q-18a for which a positive response = 0 points	4
4. CSOs obtain and/or allocate resources for advocacy of premier issue		12
Contributions collected from members	(Q-31b and Q-32b) 2 points to each response.	4

Contributions collected from other local or national organizations, or the state	(Q-31a, Q-31c, Q-31e, Q-31f, Q-31h) 1point to each response.	6
International agencies with interests in the issues are identified and their procedures for applying for financial support determined	(Q-31g, Q-31i) 1point to each response.	6
5. CSOs promote coalitions and undertake network building, to achieve cooperative efforts in support of premier issue		12
Groups with similar interests identified or persuaded to take an interest in the issues (may include government organizations)	(Q-34) 0.5 point for each group mentioned (Q-35) 0.5 point for each group mentioned	4
Form, join, or take part in some type of coalition	(Q-37a – Q37e) 1 point to each positive response.	2
Take part in a network via joint meetings, communication on common interests, sharing resources, coordination in planning and in carrying out joint activities, etc...	(Q-36a – Q-36i) 0.75 point to each activity mentioned.	6
6. CSOs take actions to influence policy making or other aspects of the issue		12
Taking part or encouraging participation in any of the following: Generating and circulation of news releases, holding public meetings, drafting model legislation, meeting with political decision makers, organizing march or protest, written letters to political decision makers, made contributions to political parties or candidates etc...	(Q-38a – Q-38h) 1.5 points to each response	12
7. CSOs undertake follow-up actions, after a policy decision is made, to foster implementation and/or to maintain public interest		12
Monitoring the implementation of policy, asking for the version of the decision, made new plans to achieve stated goals or alter goals themselves, tried to block the implementation of a new policy or doing any of the following in support of or in opposition to the policy decision: writing news release, holding public meetings, organized march or protest, written letters to politicians, draft model legislation, contribution of resources to a party	(Q-39a – 39I) 1 points to each response	12
8. CSOs members are represented by its leadership		12
Men and women hold membership and leadership positions	(Q-8) (Q-9) (Q-10)	3
Men and women are consulted and represented in CSO decision-making processes	(Q-18)	3
Leadership can be changed/rotated at members initiative	(Q-20) (Q-21)	4
Leadership is chosen through a “democratic” process	(Q-20)	2
Target Haitian Civil Society Organization progress in developing their capacity to advocated for policy change		96

ANNEX C: ORGANIZATIONS SURVEYED

Commune: Cayes/Cavaillon				
Organization:	APP, Asosyasyon Peyizan Pèleren			
Section:	3e Section Bourdet			
Local:	Pèleren			
Type:	Development Group	Supported by:	ADF	Created: 1991
Organization:	CEDS, Coopératives des Éleveurs du Département du Sud			
Section:	4e Section Laborde			
Local:	Laborde			
Type:	Cooperative	Supported by:	ADF	Created: 2000
Organization:	CHAKAMPE, Chambre Agriculture Camp Perin			
Section:	4e Section Laborde			
Local:	Savo			
Type:	Development Group	Supported by:	ADF	Created: 1999
Organization:	Coordination Lumière de Gallee			
Section:	2e Section Gallee			
Local:	Gallee			
Type:	Development Group	Supported by:	ADF	Created: 1999
Organization:	Efò pou Viv			
Section:	3e Section Bourdet			
Local:	Pèleren			
Type:	Women' s Group	Supported by:	NEITHER	Created: 1997
Organization:	FEFAVAN, Federasyon Fanm Vanyanh			
Section:	9e section Mercy			
Local:	Mercy			
Type:	Women' s Group	Supported by:	ADF	Created: 1986
Organization:	FVM, Fanm Vanyan Mercy			
Section:	9e section Mercy			
Local:	Mercy			
Type:	Women' s Group	Supported by:	ADF	Created: 1986
Organization:	KDPK, Konbit Developman Peyizan Kavayon			
Section:	1e Section Grande Place			
Local:	Grande Place			
Type:	Development Group	Supported by:	ADF	Created: 1989
Organization:	KOREKA, Coordination des Organisation pour le Développement de Cavaillon			
Section:	2e Section Gros Marin			
Local:	Gros Marin			
Type:	Development Group	Supported by:	ADF	Created: 1994
Organization:	KOSOFADS, Kòdinasyon Solidarité Fanmm Djanm			
Section:	Ville des Cayes			
Local:	Centre Ville			
Type:	Women' s Group	Supported by:	ADF	Created: 1997
Organization:	KTKNS, Kòdinasyon Tèt Kole Nan Sid			
Section:	Ville des Cayes			
Local:	Centre Ville			
Type:	Movement	Supported by:	ADF	Created: 1993
Organization:	MODEMO, Oganizasyon pou defann enterè machann			
Section:	Ville des Cayes			
Local:	Centre Ville			
Type:	Association	Supported by:	NEITHER	Created: 2000

Organization:	ODCG, Organisation pour le Développement Communautaire de Grande Place		
Section:	1e Section Grande Place		
Local:	Grande Place		
Type:	Development Group	Supported by: ADF	Created: 1983
Organization:	ODEC, Organisation pour le Développement de Cavaillon		
Section:	Ville de Cavaillon		
Local:	Centre Ville		
Type:	Development Group	Supported by: NEITHER	Created: 1995
Organization:	OFAS, Organizasyon Fanm an Aksyon Simon		
Section:	3e Section Bourdet		
Local:	Simon		
Type:	Development Group	Supported by: ADF	Created: 1995
Organization:	OPM, Organizasyon Peyizan Mizenn		
Section:	9e section Mercy		
Local:	Miserne		
Type:	Development Group	Supported by: ADF	Created: 1996
Organization:	OTAJ, Organizasyon Tèt Ansanm Jantiyòt		
Section:	9e section Mercy		
Local:	Jantiyòt		
Type:	Agricultural Group	Supported by: ADF	Created: 1998
Organization:	RPM, Rasanbleman Peyizan Mèsi; ci-devant GPAM, Gzoupman Peyizan Place		
Section:	9e section Mercy		
Local:	Mercy		
Type:	Development Group	Supported by: ADF	Created: 2002
Organization:	UTDEV, Union des Travailleurs pour le Développement Economique de Vieux Terre		
Section:	4e Section Laborde		
Local:	Vye Tè		
Type:	Agricultural Group	Supported by: ADF	Created: 1996

Commune: Jacmel

Organization:	AFATEL, Asosyasyon Fanm Vanyan Tè Wouj Lamontay		
Section:	13e La Montagne		
Local:	Tè Wouj		
Type:	Women' s Group	Supported by: NDI/Forum civique	Created: 1991
Organization:	AJAD, Asosyasyon Jenn ak Adil pou Developman		
Section:	6e Section La Voute		
Local:	Basen Cayiman		
Type:	Association	Supported by: MSI/PATADEM	Created: 1998
Organization:	Eclair Gabrielle		
Section:	12e La Vanneau		
Local:	Gabrielle		
Type:	Development Group	Supported by: MSI/PATADEM	Created: 1991
Organization:	Etoile de la Paix		
Section:	13e La Montagne		
Local:	Tè Wouj		
Type:	Agricultural Group	Supported by: NDI/Forum civique	Created: 1999
Organization:	Federasyon Gwoupman Lavano		
Section:	12e La Vanneau		
Local:	Romaj		
Type:	Agricultural Group	Supported by: NEITHER	Created: 1991
Organization:	Federation des groupements communautaires Bas Lavoute		

Section:	6e Section La Voute			
Local:	Kava2 - Bwa Kou			
Type:	Development Group	Supported by:	NDI/Forum civique	Created: 1982
Organization:	FEOPLAJ, Federation des orgnisations paysanne de Lamontagne de Jacmel			
Section:	13e La Montagne			
Local:	Tè Wouj			
Type:	Development Group	Supported by:	NDI/Forum civique	Created: 1991
Organization:	FLCD, Federation des Comites de Dame de Lafond			
Section:	1ere Section Bas Cap Rouge			
Local:	Dollis			
Type:	Union	Supported by:	ADF	Created: 1995
Organization:	Gwoup Fanm Espwa Roye			
Section:	12e La Vanneau			
Local:	Sent Antoine			
Type:	Women' s Group	Supported by:	NDI/Forum civique	Created: ?
Organization:	Gwoup Fanm Kava 2			
Section:	6e Section La Voute			
Local:	Kava2 - Bwa Kou			
Type:	Development Group	Supported by:	NDI/Forum civique	Created: 1995
Organization:	KODEBAL, Komite Developman Ba Lavout			
Section:	6e Section La Voute			
Local:	Kafou Dimez			
Type:	Community Council	Supported by:	NDI/Forum civique	Created: 1996
Organization:	Komite Jesyon Breman			
Section:	1ere Section Bas Cap Rouge			
Local:	Breman			
Type:	Development Group	Supported by:	NEITHER	Created: 1996
Organization:	KOROLODI, Komite Romaj Longan-Digue			
Section:	12e La Vanneau			
Local:	Romaj			
Type:	Agricultural Group	Supported by:	ADF	Created: 1996
Organization:	KRKP, Komite Relèvman K-fou Pengwen			
Section:	12e La Vanneau			
Local:	Kafou Pengwen			
Type:	Development Group	Supported by:	NDI/Forum civique	Created: 1985
Organization:	LASAF, Ligue des Artistes sans Frontières			
Section:	Ville de Jacmel			
Local:	Ville de Jacmel			
Type:	Development Group	Supported by:	ADF	Created: 1995
Organization:	MJPB, Mouvman Jenn Plezans Bagèt			
Section:	13e La Montagne			
Local:	Bellevue			
Type:	Development Group	Supported by:	ADF	Created: 1996
Organization:	OG22, Oganizasyon Gwoup22			
Section:	Ville de Jacmel			
Local:	Ville de Jacmel			
Type:	Development Group	Supported by:	ADF	Created: 1995
Organization:	Oganizasyon Chamè Jakmèl			
Section:	Ville de Jacmel			
Local:				
Type:	Youth Group	Supported by:	ADF	Created: 1991

Organization:	Organisation des Sinistrés de Portail Leogane			
Section:	Ville de Jacmel			
Local:	Portail Leogane			
Type:	Association	Supported by:	MSI/PATADEM	Created: ?
Organization:	Organisation Jeunes Optiques pour le Développement de Lamontagne			
Section:	13e La Montagne			
Local:	Tè Wouj			
Type:	Youth Group	Supported by:	ADF	Created: ?
Organization:	SODEL, Sosyete pou Developman Lavano			
Section:	12e La Vanneau			
Local:	K-fou Pengwen			
Type:	Development Group	Supported by:	MSI/PATADEM	Created: 1999
Organization:	Tet Kole Oban			
Section:	1ere Section Bas Cap Rouge			
Local:	Cyvadier / Oban			
Type:	Community Council	Supported by:	MSI/PATADEM	Created: 1990
Organization:	UBBD, Union Blok Breman pou Developman			
Section:	1ere Section Bas Cap Rouge			
Local:	Breman			
Type:	Development Group	Supported by:	NDI/Forum civique	Created: 1997
Organization:	UBRD, Union Bloc Raquette pou le Développement			
Section:	Ville de Jacmel			
Local:	Ville de Jacmel			
Type:	Development Group	Supported by:	MSI/PATADEM	Created: 1989

Commune: Miragoâne

Organization:	ADF, Asosyasyon developman Fondènèg			
Section:	4e Fond des Nègres			
Local:	Jubile			
Type:	Development Group	Supported by:	NDI/Forum civique	Created: 1995
Organization:	Asosyasyon Developman Notre Dame			
Section:	6e Section Paillant			
Local:	Obeyisan			
Type:	Development Group	Supported by:	NEITHER	Created: 1994
Organization:	BAKOFAN, Fanm Vanyan Nan Pon			
Section:	1ere Section Desruisseaux			
Local:	Senkal			
Type:	Women' s Group	Supported by:	NDI/Forum civique	Created: ?
Organization:	BAKOFASO, Gwoup Fanm Vanyan			
Section:	1ere Section Desruisseaux			
Local:	Karenaj			
Type:	Women' s Group	Supported by:	NDI/Forum civique	Created: 1998
Organization:	COGEDAL, Comite de Gestion des Affaires de Lajovange			
Section:	4e Fond des Nègres			
Local:	Lajovanj			
Type:	Development Group	Supported by:	NDI/Forum civique	Created: 1988
Organization:	JOSMI, Jeunes Ouvrier St-Michel			
Section:	4e Fond des Nègres			
Local:	St Michel du Su			
Type:	Development Group	Supported by:	NDI/Forum civique	Created: 1985

Organization:	KOFAPSEM, Kodinasyon Fanm 1e Seksyon Miragwan			
Section:	1ere Section Desruisseaux			
Local:	Beken			
Type:	Women' s Group	Supported by:	NDI/Forum civique	Created: 1993
Organization:	KORENIP, Kodinasyon Oganizasyon nan Rejyon Nip			
Section:	Ville de Miragoâne			
Local:	Centre Ville			
Type:	Association	Supported by:	NEITHER	Created: 1996
Organization:	KPN, Konbit Peyizan Nip			
Section:	2e Section Chalon			
Local:	Chalon			
Type:	Development Group	Supported by:	NEITHER	Created: ?
Organization:	MFAVAS, Mouvman Fanm Vanyan Savann Wes			
Section:	2e Section Chalon			
Local:	Savann Wes			
Type:	Women' s Group	Supported by:	NDI/Forum civique	Created: 1997
Organization:	MOFAL, Mouvman Fanm Lajovanj			
Section:	4e Fond des Nègres			
Local:	Lajovanj			
Type:	Women' s Group	Supported by:	NDI/Forum civique	Created: 1990
Organization:	ODEJEC, Oganizasyon Developman Jenn Chalon			
Section:	2e Section Chalon			
Local:	Chalon			
Type:	Development Group	Supported by:	NDI/Forum civique	Created: 1994
Organization:	OFVM, Oganizasyon Fanm Vanyan Miragwan			
Section:	Ville de Miragoâne			
Local:	Nouvelle Cite			
Type:	Women' s Group	Supported by:	NDI/Forum civique	Created: 1998
Organization:	Scout Toussaint Louverture			
Section:	1ere Section Desruisseaux			
Local:	Karenaj			
Type:	Youth Group	Supported by:	NDI/Forum civique	Created: 1978

Commune: Petit Goâve

Organization:	ACUJNOVIMM, Association des Jeunes pour une Nouvelle Vision de Mangot Maryon			
Section:	.			
Local:	Mango Maryon			
Type:	Youth Group	Supported by:	MSI/PATADEM	Created: 1998
Organization:	ADDPA, Asosyasyon Defann Dwa Peyzan Anous			
Section:	2e Plaine			
Local:	Begas			
Type:	Development Group	Supported by:	NDI/Forum civique	Created: 1992
Organization:	AJPP, Asosyasyon Jenn Pwofeyonel Petit Goave			
Section:	1ere Plaine			
Local:	Cupidon			
Type:	Association	Supported by:	NDI/Forum civique	Created: 1991
Organization:	APECAP, Asosyasyon Ti Komèsan Lakil TiGwav			
Section:	1ere Plaine			
Local:	Lakil			
Type:	Women' s Group	Supported by:	NDI/Forum civique	Created: 1995

Organization:	GRAPEDP, Groupe d'Appui aux Planteurs et Eleveurs de Petit Goave			
Section:	2e Plaine			
Local:	Olivier			
Type:	Development Group	Supported by:	NDI/Forum civique	Created: 1999
Organization:	GWOFAK, Gwoupman Fanm Kreyen TiGwav			
Section:	?			
Local:	?			
Type:	Women' s Group	Supported by:	MSI/PATADEM	Created: 1996
Organization:	KRKf, Konbir Reveye Konsyans Fanm			
Section:	Ville de Petit Goave			
Local:	Centre Ville			
Type:	Women' s Group	Supported by:	MSI/PATADEM	Created: ?
Organization:	MOSOCAP, Mouvement Socio Culturel pour l'Avancement de Petit Goave			
Section:	Ville de Petit Goave			
Local:	Centre Ville			
Type:	Association	Supported by:	MSI/PATADEM	Created: 1999
Organization:	MPP, Mouvement Paysan Provence			
Section:	Ville de Petit Goave			
Local:	Ville de Petit-			
Type:	Development Group	Supported by:	NDI/Forum civique	Created: 1996
Organization:	ODPBB, Oganizasyon pou Developman Barye Batan			
Section:	1ere Plaine			
Local:	Marose Barye Ba			
Type:	Association	Supported by:	NDI/Forum civique	Created: 1997
Organization:	OFAD, Oganizasyon Fanm Aktive pou Developman			
Section:	Ville de Petit Goave			
Local:	Ville de Petit-			
Type:	Women' s Group	Supported by:	NEITHER	Created: 1999
Organization:	OPDJ, Oganizasyon Peyzan Developman Jako			
Section:	1ere Plaine			
Local:	Jacot			
Type:	Agricultural Group	Supported by:	MSI/PATADEM	Created: 1992
Organization:	OPEDEP, Oganizasyon Peyizan 2e Plenn TiGwav			
Section:	2e Plaine			
Local:	?			
Type:	Agricultural Group	Supported by:	NDI/Forum civique	Created: 1995
Organization:	OPMS, Organisation Progressiste Avenue Simond's			
Section:	11e Ravine Seche			
Local:	Avenue Simond's			
Type:	Agricultural Group	Supported by:	NEITHER	Created: 1992
Organization:	RAPEG, Rassemblement des Amis de Petit Goave			
Section:	Ville de Petit Goave			
Local:	Centre Ville			
Type:	Association	Supported by:	MSI/PATADEM	Created: 1998
Organization:	Scout Cacique Henry			
Section:	Ville de Petit Goave			
Local:	Ville de Petit-			
Type:	Youth Group	Supported by:	NDI/Forum civique	Created: 1992
Commune:	Port-au-Prince			
Organization:	CARLI, Comité des Avocats pour le respect des Libertés Individuelles			
Section:	Aire métropolitaine			
Local:	Bois Verna			

Type:	ONG	Supported by:	IFES	Created: 1996
Organization:	CNEH, Confédération National des Educateurs Educatrice d'Haïti			
Section:	Aire métropolitaine			
Local:	Centre Ville			
Type:	Association	Supported by:	IFES	Created: 1986
Organization:	CRESFED, Centre de Recherche de de Formation Economique et Social pour le			
Développement				
Section:	Aire métropolitaine			
Local:	Canapévert			
Type:	ONG	Supported by:	IFES	Created: 1986
Organization:	CTDH, Centre Toussaint pour les Droits de l'Homme			
Section:	Aire métropolitaine			
Local:	Pacot			
Type:	ONG	Supported by:	IFES	Created: 1997
Organization:	FEUH, Fédération des Étudiants Universitaires d'Haïti			
Section:	Aire métropolitaine			
Local:	Centre Ville			
Type:	Union	Supported by:	IFES	Created: 2000
Organization:	FLAVILEK			
Section:	Aire métropolitaine			
Local:	Turgeau			
Type:	Association	Supported by:	ADF	Created: 1991
Organization:	Fondation 30 sektanm			
Section:	Aire métropolitaine			
Local:	Canapévert			
Type:	Association	Supported by:	ADF	Created: 1996
Organization:	GCFV, Groupes de Concertation des Femmes Victimes			
Section:	Aire métropolitaine			
Local:	Centre Ville			
Type:	Women' s Group	Supported by:	ADF	Created: 1995
Organization:	GREFONADEM, Gwoup Rezistans Fò Nasyonal pou Demokrasi			
Section:	Aire métropolitaine			
Local:	Fort National			
Type:	Youth Group	Supported by:	ADF	Created: 1991
Organization:	HSI, Haiti Solidarite International			
Section:	Aire métropolitaine			
Local:	Delmas			
Type:	Association	Supported by:	IFES	Created: 1987
Organization:	OFDM, Oganizasyon Flanbo Demokratik Matisan			
Section:	Aire métropolitaine			
Local:	Martissant			
Type:	Association	Supported by:	ADF	Created: 1988
Organization:	OFKD, Oganizasyon Fanm Konpetant Dayiti			
Section:	Aire métropolitaine			
Local:	Centre Ville			
Type:	Development Group	Supported by:	ADF	Created: 1991
Organization:	OFVM, Oganizasyon Fanm Vanyan Matisan			
Section:	Aire métropolitaine			
Local:	Martissant			
Type:	Women' s Group	Supported by:	ADF	Created: 1990

Organization: Organizasyon Kore Pèp
Section: Aire métropolitaine
Local: Saint Martin
Type: Association

Supported by: ADF

Created: 1994

ANNEX D: EVALUATION SURVEY FORM

ANKET EVALYASYON SOU OGANIZASYON SOSYETE SIVIL EVALUATION SURVEY OF CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS

ENFOMASYON JENERAL GENERAL INFORMATION

Non Anketè a _____
Name of Surveyor

Nan konbyen tan ou ranpli kesyonè a _____ (nan konbyen minit)
Time required to complete questionnaire _____ (how many minutes)

Kouman kesyonè a ranpli
Was questionnaire completed

Fini _____ Pa fini _____
Finished Not Finished

Rezon ki fe l pat fini
Reason it was not finished

- _____ Enfòmasyon a pat vle kolabore
Informant did not collaborate
- _____ Enfòmasyon a refize kontinye
Informant refused to continue
- _____ Enfòmasyon a pat gen ase enfòmasyon pou l te ka reponn
Informant did not have enough information to respond
- _____ Lòt _____
Other

Numero kesyonè a _____
Survey ID number

Depatman _____
Department

Awondisman _____
Arrondissement

Vil _____
City

Komin _____
Commune

Seksyon _____
Section

Lokalite _____
Local

Kijan ou te fè pou
jwenn enfòmasyon a _____
Direction on how to reach surveyed

Anketè: Prezante tèt ou

Bonjou/Bonswa. Mesye/Madanm, Mwen rele...Map travay pou yon òganizasyon ki rele ARD kap mennen yon ti ankèt sou òganizasyon sosyete sivil la nan peyi-a. Nou remesye-w pou ti tan sa-a ke-w akode nou pou nou ka poze kèk ti kesyon sila yo sou òganizasyon w nan.

Good Day/Good Evening. Sir/Madam,I work for an organization called ARD and we are doing a survey of civil society organizations in the country. I would be grateful if you could take some time to respond to the following questions about your organization.

*** *Repete kesyon sa yo pou chak moun ou pral mande enfòmasyon* ***

*** Repeat the following questions for each person attending interview ***

1. Ki non pa ou _____ (Non enfòmatea)
Name of informant

Seks: Gason _____ Fanm _____
Gender: Male _____ Female _____

Ki laj ou? _____ (nan ki ane ou fèt?)
Age

Nan ki klas ou rive _____
Years of education

Ki metye ou _____
Profession

Ki sa ou fè pou viv _____
Occupation

2. Ki Non òganizasyon wnan?
Name of the organization

3. Kisa ou ye nan òganizasyon?
Role in the organization

Manm _____ Lidè _____
Member Leader

4. Nan Ki kategori òganizasyon pa w la ye :
Name the category

_____ Developman kominotè Development Committee	_____ ONG NGO	_____ Asosyasyon Association
_____ Konsey kominotè Community Council	_____ Groupman peyizan Peasant Group	_____ Koperativ Cooperative
_____ Union Union	_____ Group fanm Women's Group	_____ Group jenn Youth Group
_____ Group kredi kominotè Community Credit Group	_____ Mouvman Movement	

*** Repete kesyon sa yo pou chak lidè ou byen manm ki fè pati you òganizasyon ***

*** Repeat the question for each leader or member of the organization ***

5. Eske òganizasyon an kon travay ak program nan USAID? Wi _____ Non _____
Does your organization work with a USAID-fund program? Yes No

_____ MSI/PATADEM	_____ NDI/programme forum civique	_____ ADF	_____ IFES
_____ MSI/PATADEM	_____ NDI /civic forum program	_____ ADF	_____ IFES

6. Nan ki dat òganizasyon an te kreye? _____
Year the organization was created

7. Ki vale moun ki kon n li nan òganizasyon an?
Number of literate members

_____ Plis pase mwaye
More than half
_____ A pe prè mwaye
About half
_____ Kèk Grenn
Some members
_____ Mwen pa konnen
Unknown

8. Ki kantite manm aktif òganizasyon an genyen
Number of active members in the organization

Kantite antou ki aktif _____ Gason _____ Fanm _____

- Total Number Active Men Women
9. Ki kantite manm antou òganizasyon an genyen?
Number of adherent members in organization
- Tout ansanm _____ Gason _____ Fanm _____
Total Number Men Women
10. Koubyen moun kap dirije òganizasyon an?
Number of people that lead the organization
- Kantite Kantite
Gason Fanm
Number Number
Men Women Total
Total
11. Ki bi fondal natal òganizasyon-an? (*make bon repons la*)
Why was the organization founded?
- ___ pou remanbre kominote a
to build community support
- ___ pou defann dwa nou
to defend human rights
- ___ fè presyon sou gouvènman
to lobby government
- ___ pou pèmèt kominote a rezoud pwoblèm li menm
to permit the community solve its own problem
- ___ paske kominote a pat ko gen òganizasyon
because community had no organization
- ___ lòt (presize) _____
other (specify)
12. Eske gwoup ou a genyen?
Does your organization have?
- a) Règleman intèn yo Wi ___ Non ___
Rules Yes No
- b) Estat ki yo Wi ___ Non ___
Statutes Yes No
13. Ki rekonesans legal òganizasyon an genyen?
Who legally recognizes the organization
- Dat li rekonèt la _____
Date of recognition
- Kiyès ki rekonèt li
Recognized by
- ___ Eli lokal yo
local officials
- ___ Yon enstans minesteryel
ministerial level officials
- ___ Tou de sa m sot di yo
Both
- ___ Lòt _____
Other
14. Nan ki domèn òganizasyon an ap travay? (*make tout repons enfòmasyon a bay la*)
Areas in the organization works (mark all that are applicable)
- ___ Komès ak lòt bò dlo ___ Komès andedan peyi a
Commerce Commerce
- ___ Atizan ___ Édikasyon sivik ___ Komès/kinkay
Artisan Civic Education Commerce/wholesale
- ___ Komès detay ___ Koperativ kredi ___ Koperativ travayè
Commerce/Retail Cooperative Credie Cooperative work
- ___ Aktivite kiltirel ___ Edikasyon/lekòl ___ Elvaj
Cultural activity Education/schooling Animal husbandry
- ___ Emploi ___ Environman ___ Erozyon ak konsèvasyon sòl

Employment	Environment	Erosion or soil conservation
<input type="checkbox"/> Sante familyal Family health	<input type="checkbox"/> Lakilti ak irigasyon Farming or irrigation	<input type="checkbox"/> Pèch Fishing
<input type="checkbox"/> Dwa moun Human rights	<input type="checkbox"/> Industri Industry	<input type="checkbox"/> Refòm agrè Land reform
<input type="checkbox"/> Promosyon prodwi Marketing	<input type="checkbox"/> Nitrityon Nutrition	<input type="checkbox"/> Dlo potab Potable water
<input type="checkbox"/> Sante piblik Public health	<input type="checkbox"/> Relijyon Religion	<input type="checkbox"/> Sanitasyon Sanitation
<input type="checkbox"/> Politik Politics	<input type="checkbox"/> VIH/Sida HIV/AIDS	<input type="checkbox"/> Espò Sports
<input type="checkbox"/> Transpò Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Union/Trade Union Union/Trade Union	<input type="checkbox"/> Dwa fanm Women's Rights
<input type="checkbox"/> Lòt _____ Other		

15. Nan tout sa ou soti di la yo, mwen ta renmen ou dim kiles ki pi enterese oganizasyon ou lan
Other primary areas of interest to the organization

(Ankete, ekri sali di ou la nan liy lan) _____
(List the most to least important areas)

16. Eske oganizasyon an genyen yon plan daksyon pou tout ane a?
Does the organization develop a yearly action plan?

Wi ☐ Non ☐
Yes ☐ No ☐

Depi kilè _____
Since when

(Si wi, Make sa ou jwen nan plan daksyon la)
(If yes, does the action plan)

- a) ☐ Plan daksyon an idantifye priorite gwoup la (bi prensipal)
Action plan identifies the essential priorities
- b) ☐ Plan daksyon an idantifye lot ti vizyon oganizasyon an
Action plan identifies the vision of the organization
- c) ☐ Plan daksyon an idantifye kile oganizasyon ap fe chak aktivite yo
Action plan identifies a time line for each activity
- d) ☐ Plan daksyon an idantifye priorite, ti vizyon yo ak kile oganizasyon ap fe chak aktivite yo
Action plan identifies priorities, vision and time line for each activity

17. Ki kote òganizasyon an kon n al chache enfòmasyon?
Where does the organization look for information?

Depi kilè _____ (dat depi lap fè sa)
Since when _____ (date of practice)

- a) ☐ Manm gouvènman
Government member
- b) ☐ ONG lokal yo
Local NGO
- c) ☐ ONG entènasyonal yo
International NGO
- d) ☐ Òganizasyon prive yo
Private organization
- e) ☐ Yo pa al chache lwen
No search so far
- f) ☐ Enstitisyon mix lokal
Mixed local institution
- g) ☐ Enstitisyon mix entènasyonal
Mixed international organization
- h) ☐ Enstitisyon lokal ak entènasyonal
Local and international institution
- i) ☐ Lòt _____

Other

18. Kouman òganizasyon an rive chwazi aktivite ki pi enterese l yo?
How does the organization decide upon areas of interest?

Depi kilè pratik sila ekziste _____
Since when

- a) ☐ Komite direktè a ki fè yo
committee of leaders
- b) ☐ Konsansis tout moun fè
consensus among all
- c) ☐ Lide a vin de you lidè e tout manm yo vote l
ideas come from leaders and vote of members
- d) ☐ Lide a vin de you manm e tout manm yo vote l
ideas come from members and all members vote
- e) ☐ Lide a vin de you manm e lidè yo decide
ideas come from members and leaders decide
- f) ☐ Lide pat sot nan group la
ideas come from outside the group
- g) ☐ Lòt _____
Other

19. Ki mwayen lidè yo itilize pou infòme manm yo sou aktivite group la?
How do leaders share information about activities with members?

Depi kilè pratik sa a ekziste _____
Since when

- a) ☐ Asamble jeneral
General assembly
- b) ☐ Lèt
Letter
- c) ☐ Fas a fas
Face to face
- d) ☐ Radyo
Radio
- e) ☐ Nou pa infòme manm yo
Do not share information
- f) ☐ Nan reyinyon
Regular meetings
- g) ☐ Pafwa
Sometimes
- h) ☐ Nou fè anons
Announcement
- i) ☐ Youn di lòt
?
- j) ☐ Pòt vwa
?
- k) ☐ Telefòn
Telephone
- l) ☐ Lòt _____
Other

20. Kouman yo chwazi dirijan òganizasyon an? _____
How are leaders chosen

21. Chak konbyen tan dirijan yo chanje nan tèt òganizasyon? _____
How often are leadership position rotated

22. Pa ki prosesis nou ka chanje you dirijan nan tèt òganizasyon si sa ta nesesè?
What is the process to remove leaders from office in necessary?

23. Nan òganizasyon ki gen ni fi ni gason yo, Kouman nou ankouraje fi pou yo vin okipe plas dirijan nan òganizasyon an?
In organization with both men and women, are women sought for leadership posts?
24. Chak konbyen tan òganizasyon an fè asanble jeneral? (*make you sèl enfòmasyon*)
How often does the organization hold a general assembly?
Depi kilè pratik sila eksiste _____
Since when
a) ___ Chak semen
Every week
b) ___ Chak mwa
Every month
c) ___ Chak twa mwa
Every two months
d) ___ Chak si Mwa
Every six months
e) ___ Chak ane
Every year
f) ___ Jamè
Never
g) ___ Lòt _____
Other
25. Konbyen moun an tou ki patisipe nan asanble jeneral? _____
How many people participate in the general assembly?
Gason _____ Fanm _____
Men Women
26. Dekri pou mwen normalman òd di jou nan you Asanble jeneral
Describe the normal "ordre du jour" of the General Assembly
Depi kilè pratik sila ekziste _____
Since when (date of practice)?
27. Chak konbyen tan òganizasyon an gen reyinyon?
How of does the organisation have regular meeting?
Depi kilè pratik sila eksiste _____
Since when (date of practice)?
a) ___ Chak semen
Every week
b) ___ Chak mwa
Every month
c) ___ Chak twa mwa
Every two months
d) ___ Chak si Mwa
Every six months
e) ___ Chak ane
Every year
f) ___ Jamè
Never
g) ___ Lòt _____
Other
28. Di nou kisa nou kon pale jeneralman nan reyinyon òdinè yo
Desribe for us what is talked about at the regular meeting
Depi kilè sa koumanse konsa _____
Since when (date of practice)
29. Kisa òganizasyon an ta renmen realize an premye nan tout sa ki pi enterese l yo?
What would the CSO like to see done in regards to the principal areas of interest?
Kilè _____
Since when

30. Kiles ou panse ki ta kapab ede realize sa ki enterese oganizasyon an? (*Make tout repons yo*)
Who should help the organization to achieve the goals related to concerns?

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prezidan peyi a
President | <input type="checkbox"/> Eli lokal yo (Kasek, Majistra)
Local officials (Kasek, Mayor) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lot Mandate (Senate, Depite)
Other office (Senate, Deputies) | <input type="checkbox"/> Oganizasyon Aysyen lot bo dlo
Haitian Diaspora |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Baye de Fon Entenasyonal
International funding agency | <input type="checkbox"/> ONG Entenasyonal
International NGO |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Oganizasyon Relijye
Religious organization | <input type="checkbox"/> ONG lokal
Local NGO |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sèlman lokal yo
Local sources only | <input type="checkbox"/> Sèlman Entènasyonal yo
International sources only |
| <input type="checkbox"/> LoKal ak Entènasyonal
Local and International | <input type="checkbox"/> Lot repons (<i>Presize</i>) _____
Other (<i>Specify</i>) _____ |

31. Kijan oganizasyon an te rive jwen kob, poul mennen aksyon li vle mennen yo, pou chanjman kel swete yo? Eske èd la ogmante kapasite òganizasyon an pou Mennen aksyon l yo?
How have you gotten financial support for the primary issues? How did these resources increase your ability to address the issues?

- | | |
|---|---|
| a) <input type="checkbox"/> Gouvenman
Government | f) <input type="checkbox"/> ONG lokal
Local NGO |
| b) <input type="checkbox"/> Manm oganizasyon an
Organization members | g) <input type="checkbox"/> ONG Entenasyonal
International NGO |
| c) <input type="checkbox"/> Pati Politik
Political Party | h) <input type="checkbox"/> Oganizasyon relijye
Religious organization |
| d) <input type="checkbox"/> Nou pat jwenn kob
None | i) <input type="checkbox"/> Sèlman entènasyonal yo
International sources only |
| e) <input type="checkbox"/> Sèlman òganizasyon lokal yo
Local organizations only | j) <input type="checkbox"/> LoKal ak Entènasyonall
Local and International |
| | k) <input type="checkbox"/> Lot repons (<i>Presize</i>) _____
Other (<i>Specify</i>) _____ |

Pale nou de nouvel kapasite sa a?
Describe the new capacity?

32. Kijan oganizasyon an te rive jwen lòt sipò materyel ak finansye pou l kontinye mennen tout aksyon l yo? Eske èd la ogmante kapasite òganizasyon an pou Mennen aksyon l yo?
Has the organization received material or financial support to continue with activities? Did the support increase the capacity of the organization to carry out activities?

- | | |
|--|---|
| a) <input type="checkbox"/> Gouvenman
Government | f) <input type="checkbox"/> ONG lokal
Local NGO |
| b) <input type="checkbox"/> Manm oganizasyon an
Organization members | g) <input type="checkbox"/> ONG Entenasyonal
International NGO |
| c) <input type="checkbox"/> Pati Politik
Political party | h) <input type="checkbox"/> Oganizasyon relijye
Religious organization |
| d) <input type="checkbox"/> Nou pat jwenn kob
None | i) <input type="checkbox"/> Sèlman entènasyonal yo
International sources only |
| e) <input type="checkbox"/> Sèlman òganizasyon lokal yo
Local organization only | j) <input type="checkbox"/> LoKal ak Entènasyonall
Local and International |
| | k) <input type="checkbox"/> Lot repons (<i>Presize</i>) _____
Other (<i>Specify</i>) _____ |

Pale nou de nouvel kapasite sa a?
Describe the new capacity?

33. Ki demach oganizasyon ap fe poul ka jwen kob poul realize pwoje ki pi enpotan pou li yo? .
What steps does the organization takes to obtain financial support to promote change?

34. Ki lòt òganizasyon ou konnen ki pataje menm enterè avèk ou?
Does the organization know other organizations sharing the same interests?
Depi kilè ou konnen li _____

Since when

Ki non òganizasyon sa a

Names of the organizations

35. Ki lòt òganizasyon nou te motive pou pote kole ak òganizasyon pa ou la nan sa nap defann?
Has the organization encouraged other organization to join in efforts to promote change?

Depi kilè nou te fè sa _____

Since when

Ki non òganizasyon sa a

Name of the organizations

36. Kouman nou fè pou nou rive koròdone aktivite yo ak lòt group kap travay avèk ou yo?
If you work with other groups, how do you coordinate your activities?

Depi kilè pratik sa ekziste _____

Since when

- a) ☐ Nan rankont
Joint meetings
- b) ☐ Nan brase lide yon ak lot
Exchange ideas
- c) ☐ Yon itilize sa lot genyen
Sharing resources
- d) ☐ Nan fe plan ansanm
Planning together
- e) ☐ Nan aktivite nou mennen ansanm
Communal activities
- f) ☐ Nan Kanpay pou sansibilize moun
Public information campaign
- g) ☐ Anons Piblic (nan mache, legliz, gage, e latrye)
Public announcements
- h) ☐ Travay konsa konsa (informel)
Informal contacts
- i) ☐ Lòt repons _____
Other

37. Eske òganizasyon ou an fè pati de :
Is the organization part of:

Depi ki dat _____

Since when

- a) ☐ Konfederasyon
Confederaton
- b) ☐ Federasyon
Federation
- c) ☐ Asosyasyon
Association
- d) ☐ Political Party
Political Party
- e) ☐ Lòt _____
Other

38. Eske oganizasyon an kon fè ou konn ankouraje manm li yo fe yon aksyon fè:
Has the organizations carried out or encouraged any of the following processes/practices:

- a) ☐ Ekri lèt
Writing letters
- b) ☐ Womble (rankont piblik)
Public meeting
- c) ☐ Fe sigjesyon bay Depite ak Senate
Make suggestions to Senate Deputies
- d) ☐ Rankontre reskonsab politik yo
Meet with politicians
- e) ☐ Organize march pou proteste

- Organize protest marches
- f) ☐ Ekri lèt a reskonsab politik yo
Write letters to politicians
- g) ☐ Bay kontribisyon nou a you pati
Make contributions to a political party
- h) ☐ Lòt _____
Other
39. Eske ou kon fè aktivite sa yo pou reyaji a you decizyon gouvènman pran?
Has any of the following activities been carried out in reaction to a government decision?
- a) ☐ Kontwòl kouman yap mete desizyon an pratik
Monitor the implementation of policy
- b) ☐ Ekri lèt
Writing letters
- c) ☐ Fè Womble
Public meeting
- d) ☐ òganize mach pou proteste
Organize protest marches
- e) ☐ Ekri reskosab politik yo
Write letters to politicians
- f) ☐ Bay kontribisyon nou a you pati
Make contribution to a party
- g) ☐ Fe sijesyon bay Depite ak Senate
Make suggestions to a Senate Deputies
- h) ☐ Rankontre reskonsab politik yo
Meet with politicians
- i) ☐ Esaye bloke desizyon yo pou yo pa antre an pratik
Tried to block implementation of a new policy
- j) ☐ Pote kek chanjman nan bi oganizasyon an
Made new plans to achieve stated goals
- k) ☐ Rankontre eli loko yo
Meet with local officials
- l) ☐ Lot repons _____
Other
40. Nan ki ane you manm ou byen you dirijan nan òganizasyon an te pran fòmasyon pou premye fwa nan men MSI, NDI, ADF ou byen nan men IFES?
What year did your organization leaders and members first have training from MSI, NDI, ADF or IFES?
41. Apre preye fwa, konbyen fwa ankò gwoup ou a pran fòmasyon nan men MSI, NDI, ADF nan men IFES ou byen nan men lòt patnè?
In what years since the first year of training did your group have trainings from MSI, NDI, ADF or IFES?
42. Ki tip fòmasyon Leaders group ou a te pran?
What type of training did the group take?
- | Fòmasyon
Training | Kilè
When | A Kiyès
With |
|---|--------------|-----------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Anvironman
Environment | _____ | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Desantralizasyon
Decentralization | _____ | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> kwasans ekonomik
Economic growth | _____ | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aksyon sivil
Civic Action | _____ | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rezolisyon konfli
Conflict resolution | _____ | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lidèship
Leadership | _____ | _____ |

—	Lòt	_____	_____
	Other		

43. Ki tip fòmasyon manm nan group ou a te pran?
What types of training have the members taken"

	Fòmasyon Training	Kilè When	A Kiyès With
—	Anvironman Environment	_____	_____
—	Desantralizasyon Decentralization	_____	_____
—	kwasans ekonomik Economic growth	_____	_____
—	Aksyon sivik Civil action	_____	_____
—	Rezolisyon konfli Conflict resolution	_____	_____
—	Lidèship Leadership	_____	_____
—	Lòt Other	_____	_____